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TRADE MINISTER WANTS VERITY TO PROMOTE FREE TRADE

OW110507 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura said Tuesday he wants newly-appointed U.S. Commerce Secretary William Verity to "carry out free trade."

"I believe Mr. Verity is one of the Americans who fully understands the need to promote the principle of free trade," Tamura said in a statement. He also said Verity has a reputation for being positive in his attitude toward Japan.

Verity was named Monday as commerce secretary to succeed Malcolm Baldrige, who died after falling from a horse July 25.

FOREIGN MINISTER KURANARI PAYS VISIT TO INDIA

For Delhi reportage on the 1-day visit to India by Foreign Minister Tadeshi, including his meetings with Indian External Affairs Minister Natwar Singh and Finance Minister N.D. Tiwari, see the India section of the 10 August Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

OPPOSITION DIETMAN TO VISIT SOUTH KOREA

OW100939 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 10 KYODO -- Hideo Den, an upper house member and permanent adviser to the opposition United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren), will leave here for Seoul Tuesday for a three-day visit to study the South Korean political situation related to a planned presidential election late this year. Den will have talks with No Tae-u, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who has been picked as a DJP candidate for the presidential election as well as two opposition leaders, Kim Yong-sam, president of the No. 1 opposition Reunification Democratic Party, and Kim Tae-chung, permanent adviser to the RDP.

A South Korean presidential election is expected to be held late this year to elect a successor to President Chon Tu-hwan, whose tenure is to expire next February.

Den wants to have separate meetings with the Korean leaders to learn their individual views and policies on the presidential election, sources close to Den said. In particular, Den will seek frank opinions from the two Kims, both long-time friends of Den, on which of the two may become the RDP candidate for the presidential election, the sources said.

KOMOTO TO FORM ALLIANCE WITH TAKESHITA, ABE

OW111003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0954 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 11 KYODO -- The leader of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's No. 5 power bloc, Toshio Komoto, will link up with LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita and LDP Executive Council Chairman Shintaro Abe in the coming LDP presidential race, Komoto's aides said Tuesday. Komoto, a former state minister who heads a 32-member intraparty faction, reached the decision through a series of meetings with Takeshita, and Abe and Takeshita's political mentor, Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru, they said.

Takeshita controls 114 of the 446 LDP Diet members and Abe 86, compared with 89 for Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 87 for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and 16 for former LDP Vice President Susumu Nikaido. The combined strength of the Komoto, Takeshita and Abe alliance is now 232 Diet members, well above the simple majority of 224 required to take over the LDP presidency in a runoff election.

Takeshita and Abe, both of whom have expressed a desire to run in the LDP presidential election, have openly declared their alliance. However, Takeshita and Abe have yet to agree on who should assume power first, LDP sources said.

The governing party plans to open a primary presidential election by its 1.7 million members on October 8 if the number of candidates exceeds three. The top three votegetters will face a runoff election by its 446 Diet members on October 30, according to party rules. If the number is three or less, only Diet members will cast ballots in a runoff election to elect a new president without primary election being held.

Takeshita, Abe and Miyazawa are widely viewed as frontrunners in the presidential race.

Nikaido, who has also declared his candidacy in the election, may find it difficult to gain endorsement from the required 50 Diet members to run in the presidential election.

In early July, the largest intraparty faction led by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka split into three groups -- Takeshita, Nikaido and Independents.

Prime Minister Nakasone's second two-year term of office as LDP president, extended for one year last year, is due to run out on October 30. Nakasone has maintained a neutral stance toward the LDP presidential election, LDP sources said.

PANEL ISSUES REPORT ON IMPROVING EDUCATION

OW070411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT 7 Aug 87

[By Irene Kunii: "Patriotism Is Key to Internationalism, Education Panel Says"]

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 7 KYODO -- The key route to internationalism lies in becoming more Japanese, a prime minister's panel on education reform concluded in a final report Friday, proposing that the government institute regular national flag-raising and anthem rites in schools as one step in the right direction.

Winding up three years of deliberation on Japan's present and future educational system, the National Council on Education Reform called for a "liberal" school atmosphere to nurture creative individuals adept in applied sciences, the new breed of citizen the country will require to survive in the next century. But at the same time it recommended a system which would encourage patriotism and respect for the anthem and flag in order to create "a Japanese citizen in the world community." Moreover, moving the start of the school year from the present April to September is an important step toward "internationalizing" the school place, according to the five-chapter report which, for the most part, emerges as a rehash of three preceding reports.

Council chairman Michio Okamoto, who heads the 25-member core panel of academic and business leaders, presented the group's summary report Friday to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The group will disband on August 20, just two months before Nakasone's term of office is due to expire. Nakasone set up the panel, including 19 specialists apart from the core group, in September 1984 to initiate educational reform -- a key part of his goal to "overhaul" Japan's postwar political system.

In a proposal critics and school teachers describe as reactionary, the reform council said education officials should take measures to restrict politically active teachers and to insure that instructors adhere to education ministry-designated curriculum and to school regulations.

The council also recommended that the Education Ministry be upgraded to a policy-making authority along the ranks of the foreign and finance ministries, a move teachers union officials charge would reverse any move toward liberalism in schools. Past precedent, however, has shown that council reports tend to be long on words and short on deeds. In its past three reports on educational reform, the panel called on the government to emphasize moral education in primary and junior high school education, and to combine junior and senior high schools into six-year schools. It also recommended the development of a lifetime education network and facilities to boost the number of foreign students in Japan to 100,000 by the year 2000.

A new procedure to hire and train teachers was one of the few council proposals to be taken up seriously by the Education Ministry for implementation by 1988. The fragmented Japan Teachers' Union (Nikkyoso) claimed that the proposed one-year training procedure is also designed to place teachers under government control and discourage them from joining unions.

The final report shows that council members have come under the influence of the Education Ministry by taking up an important ministry theme -- anthem and flag rites in schools. At present schools are required to observe rites during graduation and entrance ceremonies, although resistance to singing of the anthem is still widespread in certain regions in Japan.

The council called for an education system which would instill respect for the anthem and flag and make the rites an integral part of the school place. While the hinomaru or rising sun flag is designated as the Japanese official banner, the Kimigayo or his majesty's reign, lacks legal status and is regarded as a "quasi-anthem." Opponents maintain that the rites symbolize Japan's fascist military period up to and during the Pacific war.

Only last April, the council urged the government to abolish its rigid textbook screening system and replace it with an "open and flexible" system. The summary report, however, recommended that more controls be introduced to maintain uniformity in textbook content and to adhere to official policy. Japan's textbook review system has come under fire from China and South Korea in the past, most recently in May-June 1986 when ministry screeners approved a history textbook which glossed over accounts of Japanese military exploits in Asia during the war. Nakasone pledged at the time that his government would take steps to insure fair treatment of historical events in school textbooks.

In a recent poll of 18 of the core panel members, the textbook publisher Eidel Research Institute reported that three said the council decided to retreat on the original textbook system proposal following intervention from the LDP education lobby group. Ten members also said they were dissatisfied with the intervention they faced from ministry officials and with the number of revisions they were forced to carry out when drawing up the reform proposals.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OFFERS 'FLEXIBLE' PROPOSAL

SK111020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- Chin Chung-kuk, vice-chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a news briefing for home and foreign reporters here today.

He noted that the four rounds of Lausanne joint meeting between the International Olympic Committee [IOC] and delegates of the North and South Olympic committees of Korea ran into an impasse without any agreement, with the South Korean side totally rejecting our co-hosting proposal itself, not giving up in the least its stand to use the Olympic games for its insidious political purpose.

As the invitations to the 24th Olympic games are to be sent up on September 17, he said, all the problems must be solved before that date and, for this, the present deadlock at the Lausanne joint meeting must be broken at the earliest possible date.

Considering that the only way of breaking the present deadlock in the realisation of the proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic games is for all parties to the talks to show tolerance and flexibility once again, the DPRK Olympic Committee decided to put forward a new flexible proposal on its own initiative this time again, he said.

Follow the points of the new proposal of the DPRK Olympic committee made public by him:

Firstly, we propose, by drastically slashing our earlier demand, that five games and one partial game be hosted by our side.

Secondly, we, with a view to creating an atmosphere of trust and collaboration and promoting the process of agreement, propose that the next joint meeting make a package debate on all the major issues which act upon each other in the solution of each issue, such as games to be shared, the name of the Olympics, the composition of the organizing committee, the opening and closing ceremonies and the television rights.

Thirdly, we propose that the fifth joint meeting be convened before the 17th of September, the date when the invitations to the Olympic games are to be sent out, and within August, if possible.

Explaining this proposal in detail, he said:

We fully agree to the table tennis, archery and women's volleyball proposed by the IOC, request that full football games, instead of one group of preliminaries, be hosted by us, and road cycling be replaced by other event.

And we demanded that only one more game be shared to us.

When we demanded full football games, we proceeded from the fair stand to have the least possible equilibrium since all such popular events as track-and-field, swimming, boxing, basketball, football and volleyball are now shared to one side unfairly.

This is why we proposed from the first days of the Lausanne joint meeting and still demand strongly that we host the full football matches.

And in accordance with the regulations that the host country does not participate in the Olympic football regional preliminaries but only in full-dress matches, we did not send last year an application for the participation in the Olympic football preliminaries nor did we participate in the regional preliminaries held in Malaysia early this year.

He stressed that as our proposal this time has taken into full consideration the stand of the other parties to the talks it is a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to anyone.

He said that the chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 10 sent to Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, a letter containing this new proposal.

That the DPRK Olympic Committee brought forward again this time a flexible proposal, he stressed, proceeded from a desire to lead the long-drawn tripartite Lausanne joint meeting to a success at any cost and realise the North-South co-hosting and thereby relax tensions prevailing on the Korean peninsula and open a favorable phase for peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

As practical preparations to hold games of some events in the area of our side, too, by realising the co-hosting of the Olympic games, we are building large-scale sports establishments and cultural and welfare service facilities with a plan to complete them in the main by the end of this year, he noted, and said: We are making all efforts, material and moral, in this way to realise the North-South co-hosting at any cost.

He declared: If our new proposal advanced this time is carried into effect, this will make a decisive contribution to opening a road for the epochal development of the Olympic movement.

Expressing the hope that the International Olympic Committee and the South Korean side will sincerely approach our new proposal and affirmatively respond to it, he emphasized:

If the South Korean side opposes even this new flexible proposal of ours, this will make clear before the people of the world that the South Korean side tries to use the Olympic games for its insidious political aim.

The peaceloving people of the world, to say nothing of the Korean people, will never tolerate the Olympic games being used for a political aim to perpetuate the division of Korea.

The South Korean side must no longer persist in its old stand but show sincerity for the holding of the fifth joint meeting and accept our new flexible proposal.

Chin Chung-kuk answered questions put by reporters.

MAC COMMUNIQUE EXPOSES U.S., SOUTH VIOLATIONS

SK110507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- A communique of the side of the Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the Military Armistice Commission dated July 27, 1987, exposing the violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets and their new war provocation manoeuvres and explaining our sincere efforts to relax the tensions and ensure peace was distributed as an official document S/18998 of the U.N. Security Council on July 28, 1987, according to a report.

The communique of the KPA and CPV side to the Military Armistice Commission noted that the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet Army ceaselessly committed military provocations and hostile acts against us in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In the past one year (from July 1, 1986, to June 3 1987) criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet Army in the sky and on the ground and the sea in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement numbered as many as over 44,400 counting only those against which our side protested to the enemy side.

The armed provocations of the enemy numbered over 6,600 in the period from July 27 to December 31 last year alone and over 6,950 in the period from January to May this year.

The enemy has ceaselessly committed military provocations on the sea, too.

Furthermore, the enemy has perpetrated espionage and hostile acts by infiltrating the "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude spy plane in a planned way into our airspace and the sky above our coastal waters.

The acts of aerial infiltration and espionage committed by the U.S. forces last year numbered over 170 and 49 during the period of the "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises alone.

The communique also noted that the enemy side has already deployed in South Korea more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons and over 70 neutron bombs, "F-16" fighter-bombers, "Stinger" missiles and other mass destruction weapons and is planning to bring in new type lethal weapons.

Then the communique pointed to the endless military exercises held against us by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and stressed that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises are a nuclear war rehearsal against us.

It also noted that in order to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and remove the danger of war there and fully discharge its duty under the armistice agreement, our side has advanced various realistic proposals including the proposal for the guarantee of security in the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission and the withdrawal of armed forces therefrom and has made all efforts possible to realise them.

The U.S. side must accept constructive proposals advanced by our side to relax tensions on the Korean peninsula and remove the danger of war there and strictly observe the armistice agreement.

The communique expressed the belief that all countries that prize peace would voice firm solidarity for our sincere efforts to achieve the reunification of Korea, ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and remove the danger of war from there.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

SK061122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song Thursday received Zong Kewen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Korea who paid a farewell call on him.

Present there were first vice-minister of foreign affairs Kang Sok-chu and Chinese Embassy Officials.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION OF WORKERS

SK110519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today hits at the desperate attempts of the South Korean puppets to block the righteous struggle of workers for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

The puppets are rushing police force to the scenes of sit-in and demonstration of workers, brewing a plot to suppress them with outcries over "involvement of a third party" and illegality", while making a fuss about "creation of an atmosphere of autonomous negotiation" through a "parley", the author of the commentary notes, and goes on:

The "parley" and "negotiation" preached by the puppets means that the workers should not resist exploitation and plunder but meekly obey.

The puppets allege that the struggle of workers is an obstacle to democratisation. But this is no more than an artifice to conceal the fraud of their "commitment to democratisation" and invent a pretext of repression. If they are truly interested in honoring their "commitment to human rights" they should repeal without delay the evil labor laws which obliterate the working people's right to existence and other basic rights, liquidate the foreign monopolies and comprador clan which are accumulating fortunes by bleeding the workers white and renounce their anti-popular dictatorial rule.

The puppets are trying to stem the growth of the labor movement in South Korea and bridge over the crisis of their rule by the threat of dagger and "negotiation" offensive, but to no avail.

The South Korean workers will continue to fight relentlessly to shatter the puppets' double-edged tactics of repression and appeasement and push through their demand.

NODONG SINMUN ON NORTH-SOUTH NEGOTIATIONS

SK070950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 5 Aug 87

[NODONG SINMUN 6 August special article: "Let Us Open the Phase of Peace and Peaceful Reunification Through Dialogue and Negotiations"]

[Text] We great the 16th anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim II-song's publication of his historic work "The Joint Struggle of the Asian Revolutionary People Against the U.S. Imperialists Will Win Victory Without Fail." In his historic speech on 6 August 1971, the great leader Comrade Kim II-song set forth an epochal policy for conducting extensive negotiations between the North and South as a new step to improve relations between the North and South and to pioneer a peaceful phase for the fatherland's peaceful reunification by deeply analyzing the development of the quickly changing situation at home and abroad with profound wisdom and scientific insight. The great leader Comrade Kim II-song has taught: We are ready to contact all the political parties and social organizations in South Korea, including the DJP, and individual figures, at any time.

The policy set forth by the great leader to conduct extensive negotiations between the North and South is an epochal nation-saving measure for correctly opening prospects for peaceful reunification by settling relations between the North and South to meet the interests of the people, by preventing the danger of war, and by preserving a durable peace on the Korean peninsula. This policy is a most just policy that completely complies with the demand of the people and with the trend of the times.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim II-song to conduct extensive negotiations, a dialogue was arranged between the North and South for the first time following the division of the people, and the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement was issued with the three-point principle -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- as its basic content. The realization of contacts between the North and South, which had been isolated for a long time, and the issuance of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement, a joint national program for reunification, were the brilliant fruition of a policy for independent and peaceful reunification set forth by the great leader consistently followed by other party and demonstrated the great vitality of this policy. During the 16 years since the great leader Comrade Kim II-song set forth in the historic 6 August speech a policy for conducting extensive negotiations between the North and South, an acute struggle has been waged in our country between peace and war, between dialogue and confrontation, and between reunification and division.

Based on the policy set forth by the great leader to conduct extensive negotiations between the North and South and on the three-point principle of the fatherland's reunification -- a joint national program for reunification -- our party and the government of the Republic have repeatedly advanced practical proposals, including the five-point policy for the fatherland's reunification and the plan for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, to once again cement severed national ties and expedite the cause of the country's reunification, and they have exerted sincere efforts to implement these proposals. However, whenever, we advanced new proposals for peace and reunification, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets answered by pursuing lines for confrontation and war. The multilateral dialogues, which had been arranged through our initiative by our taking measures in the fall of 1984 out of love for the fellow countrymen to save South Korean flood victims as the momentum, were suspended due to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which the South Korean puppets staged with the U.S. imperialists.

In recent years, in order to eliminate the danger of war in Korea, to alleviate tension, and to provide favorable circumstances for peaceful reunification, we have advanced a proposal for holding tripartite talks with the purpose of signing a peace agreement between us and the United States and of adopting a nonaggression declaration between us and South Korea. We have also advanced proposals for limiting military exercises, for holding talks between persons in military authority, and for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, and we have exerted a patient effort to implement these proposals. In particular, in order to provide an atmosphere of dialogue, detente, and peace, we have advanced a proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks and exerted sincere efforts to implement this proposal, repeatedly displaying the spirit of concession and magnanimity. While taking the initiative by mobilizing 150,000 KPA soldiers for peaceful construction projects, we urged the United States and the South Korean puppets to take a measure that would suit this step.

All these proposals clearly reflect our sincere desire to improve relations through dialogue and negotiations and to pioneer the phase of alleviating tension and achieving peaceful reunification, winning unanimous sympathy and support from all the people and from the peace-loving people of the world. However, none of our sincere efforts for peace has been implemented due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for confrontation and war. Saying that they cannot do anything for any of our proposals for peace and reunification, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have worked toward heightening tension and toward perpetuating division.

Under the concocted pretext of the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and of the balance of power, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have systematically increased the military capabilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet army and have continuously deployed nuclear delivery means, including Lance missiles, in military equipment in South Korea, where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons have already been deployed. In particular, under the pretext of safely holding the Olympics, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have deployed contingents of the U.S. Pacific Fleet in the waters around South Korea on a constant basis and brazenly vowed to further strengthen the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

The splittist maneuvers of the puppets have assumed a much more brazen nature. The puppets have recently revealed the vicious, hidden intention of extending military, fascist colonial rule in South Korea to the northern half of the Republic by achieving reunification through winning victory over communism -- that is, not through a peaceful method but through the method of war -- by distorting and violating the principle of the 4 July North-South Joint Statement -- a joint national program for reunification -- and by brazenly and clamorously babbling about reunification under a free democratic system. This is an absurd antipeace and antireunification remark that throws cold water on the desire of all the people for reunification and that challenges our sincere effort for dialogue, for peace, and for reunification. This is also a brazen war declaration that they will once again light the flames of an internecine war in the fatherland.

Due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for confrontation, war, and division, political and military confrontation has become extremely acute in our country today, and a grave obstacle has been laid on the future path of the fatherland's reunification. If this situation continues, mistrust and misunderstanding between the North and South will further increase, confrontation will be intensified daily and the situation will develop to the extent of the outbreak of another war on the Korean peninsula. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will expand into a global thermonuclear war, inflicting irretrievable disaster on our people and mankind.

Without bringing an end to the state of military tension, which has further been intensified in our country with the passage of time, we will never be able to resolve questions concerning the resumption of the suspended dialogues and the improvement of relations between the North and South, nor can we open a new phase of peace and peaceful reunification. The present situation shows that, without holding a dialogue designed to take practical measures for eliminating the basic factor of mistrust and misunderstanding and the heightening of tension on the Korean peninsula, we will never be able to smoothly hold other dialogues, nor can we eliminate the danger of a nuclear war.

The decision by the government of the Republic to unilaterally reduce 100,000 troops after advancing a large-scale arms reduction proposal, reflecting the urgent and practical demand of the people and the times, shows our sincere efforts to alleviate tension and to provide a prerequisite for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiations. If our arms reduction proposal is implemented, the basic factor for heightening tension and threatening peace on the Korean peninsula will be eliminated forever, and a bright prospect for the country's peaceful reunification will open, thus greatly contributing to improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region and to guaranteeing world peace.

Today when the destiny of all the fellow countrymen is at stake, those Koreans who are conscientious should not ignore the grim situation.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets truly desire peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, they have no reasons or grounds for opposing our fair, just, and rational arms-reduction proposal.

It is our consistent stand and firm will to alleviate tension and to improve relations between the North and South through dialogue and negotiations and to expedite the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. In accordance with the policy for dialogue and negotiations set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people will exert sincere and patient effort to alleviate tension and eliminate the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and to provide a favorable phase for the fatherland's reunification.

'SELF-HELP' PRESCRIBED TO COUNTER U.S. TRADE BILL

SK090209 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Aug 87 p 6

[Text] The nation's trade surplus with the United States is expected to reach \$8 billion this year, topping last year's \$7.4 billion, Minister of Trade and Industry Na Ung-pae said yesterday.

Given this, U.S. protectionist pressure against Korean exports will gain added momentum, Na said.

Na was speaking at a one-day top-management seminar, in Cheju-do attended by 104 representatives of domestic small- and medium-sized firms.

Na expressed deep concern about the strong "possibility" of the U.S. Omnibus Trade Bill including more and stronger protectionist provisions than the existing U.S. trade laws.

The U.S. Senate passed the controversial bill overwhelmingly by a vote of 71 to 27 on July 21. Earlier, the House of Representatives endorsed a similar bill.

The two bills are now awaiting a compromise by the House-Senate committee and will be referred to President Reagan for final approval.

Minister Na said, "The Korean government has repeatedly conveyed its objections to the congressional bill, which will increase governmental intervention in the international flow of goods and services, further disturbing free trade order.

"Now that the bill's enactment appears more and more likely, Korea should focus on self-help efforts to minimize its adverse impact by strengthening the international competitiveness of domestic industries."

During the first half of the year, about 30.9 percent of Korea's total exports to 21 advanced countries, including the U.S., were made under import restraints, Na said.

Korea will come under renewed pressure from those developed countries to widen its service market during the latter half, he noted.

Na also said that this year's trade deficit with Japan will likely come to \$5.5 billion in view of the first-half shortfall of \$3 billion.

The government earlier hoped to contain the trade deficit at below \$5.4 billion.

He noted that the favorable external trade factors, marked by soft oil prices, low international interest rates, and a weak U.S. dollar, have been recently showing signs of retreating.

Under this circumstance, he said, domestic business concerns should step up their efforts to firm up international competitive power by enhancing industrial productivity.

Touching on the outbreak of labor-management disputes in the nation's southern industrial complexes, Na said that a sound relationship between employers and employees is a must to enhance productivity.

"Managers should open up new channels of communication and introduce more modern methods of management, maintaining an integral system of cooperation based on understanding and trust among employers and employees," he said.

'INDIRECT CONTACTS' WITH USSR REPORTED

SK110839 Seoul YONHAP in English 0823 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has been trying to establish indirect contacts with the Soviet Union via friendly countries, pressing for a constructive role on the part of Moscow in solving problems concerning the Korean peninsula, it has learned here Tuesday. South Korea has no diplomatic relations with communist nations, although Seoul has recently strengthened non-political exchanges with those nations in such sectors as culture, sports, science and international conferences.

In a report submitted to the National Assembly, the Foreign Ministry said that in the first half of this year, the government indirectly conveyed to the Soviet Union its position on promoting relations with Moscow, the simultaneous entry of both Koreas into the United Nations, the cross recognition of both Koreas and the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics in 1988. According to the report, Seoul has made a series of indirect contacts with Moscow chiefly through the diplomatic channels of the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Foreign Ministry also held meetings with the United States and Japan in order to study the trends of Moscow's policy toward the Asian and Pacific regions, the report said. The Foreign Ministry further planned to reorganize its Pacific task force into an office for policy studies to work out medium- and long-range policy plans on issues concerning Asia and the Pacific and international economic cooperation. To promote non-political relations with Eastern European countries, South Korea participated from April to June this year in exhibitions or fairs sponsored by Eastern European countries (three times), exhibitions of Korean goods held in Eastern Europe (twice), and cultural performances and international conferences hosted by the East European countries (37 times), while the East European countries took part in international conferences and cultural festivals hosted by Seoul (41 times), according to the report. The ministry also reported that it pushed ahead with a plan to establish a Korean consulate general in Barcelona, Spain.

HANGUK ILBO 'EXCLUSIVE' KIM TAE-CHUNG INTERVIEW

SK100830 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 Aug 87 p 3

["Exclusive" interview with Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, at his home in Seoul on 6 August, with Acting Manager Hwang So-ung and Political Department reporters Yi Pyong-kyu and Chong Chin-sok]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, who decided to become a member of the RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] on 8 August, gave an exclusive 90-minute interview with HANGUK ILBO at his home in Tonggyo-tong on the afternoon of 6 August and extensively expressed his feelings about joining the RDP, his plans after joining the party, and his views on pending issues, including prospects for the political situation.

While he maintained a very cautious position as to the time and method of finalizing a single opposition presidential candidate and his sharing of roles with RDP President Kim Yong-sam, Chairman Kim spoke with an emphatic tone about such issues as the political neutrality of the military, the resolution of the Kwangju incident, and the prospects for democratization.

Participating in the interview were Acting Manager Hwang So-ung and reporters Yi Pyong-kyu and Chong Chin-sok of the Political Department of HANGUK ILBO.

[Question] First please tell us the background of your decision to join the RDP.

[Kim] As you know, the RDP is a political party President Kim and I formed amid a situation comparable to that which compels an army unit to reorganize itself when confronting the enemy. Now that I have been given amnesty and reinstatement, it is quite natural for me to join the party. It is quite natural that President Kim and I would concentrate our strength on the RDP and have the transfer of power come true. This is, undoubtedly, what the people are looking forward to.

[Question] We hear that there were many different opinions within the Tonggyo-tong group concerning the party. How have you managed to coordinate them?

[Kim] I have listened to many opinions, but I made the decision myself. I pondered over it deeply, especially on the night of 5 August, the day before I made the announcement. I arrived at my decision without much difficulty when I reconfirmed that I have to uphold the will of the people acting upon reason. When I made up my mind to join the party, I thought that I should join it unconditionally and anything that I wanted to say, I would say after that.

[Question] What will be the difference between your political activity before joining the party, I will attend the RDP meetings, listen to the many opinions expressed there, and express my views as well, when I have the opportunity to do so. I will do my best so that the RDP can be made stronger and play the role of headquarters for the development of democratization.

[Question] Will there be any changes in cooperative relations with off-stage opposition forces?

[Kim] Cooperation with off-stage opposition forces is absolutely necessary not only in the process of democratization, but also after democratization, for the stability of the political situation. There can be no changes. The general trend of the off-stage opposition forces is for them to help the RDP bring about the transfer of power. If there are political aspirants from off-stage opposition forces, we will actively accommodate them.

[Question] Can we be optimistic about a single opposition candidate? Many tend to think that your joining the party has a bearing on a single candidate.

[Kim] I am optimistic about a single opposition candidate, for this is connected not only with the political ability, sincerity, and conscience of President Kim and myself, but I believe in the mature force of the people and public opinion.

There have been five direct presidential elections held in the history of our country, and there was always a single opposition candidate in one way or another. It can hardly be imagined that the opposition party would fail to achieve this under the present circumstances in which the people's power is great and their level of awareness is very high.

[Question] When will a single opposition candidate be finalized?

[Kim] There is a divergence of opinion, but my view is that it is not desirable to hasten finalizing a single candidate. A long election campaign is not to the advantage of the opposition party, which cannot afford many things in the election campaign. Sun Tzu's "Art of War" also tells us that if we are weaker in force we ought to employ short-term and surprise attack warfare. If a single candidate is finalized quickly, and intensive offensive will be directed against this candidate, and if the opposition candidate turns out to be overwhelmingly popular with the people early in the campaign, some monstrous development can take place. Pressing for a single candidate when the draft constitutional revision is not even finalized is like taking spoons and forks even before a table is set.

[Question] Some maintain that the delay in finalizing a single candidate will weaken the combat strength of the opposition camp, as it will cause a war of attrition within the party.

[Kim] It depends upon how one views it. If we use the period before finalizing a single candidate to organize the 36 new local party chapters we have not been able to organize and set off on a nationwide stumping campaign to take advantage of it, we may be able to create a groundswell of support for the opposition party.

[Question] The Minkwonhoe, the Tonggyo-dong group lawyers' association, has stated that they would scrap your declaration last year not to run for president. When do you plan to clarify your position on this?

[Kim] I have not been able to meet the people face to face for over 15 years. I will clarify my position after sufficiently listening to the opinions of the people. If possible, I will tour the country before I clarify my position.

[Question] We hear that there are strong voices among some people of religious and off-stage opposition circles urging you to adhere to your declaration not to run.

[Kim] I would make it clear that there are more voices in favor of my running than those urging me to adhere to the declaration. Some reporters have written that Cardinal Kim Su-hwan urged me not to run, but Cardinal Kim has never told me anything like that.

[Question] It is reported that you are a strong candidate for a Nobel Peace Prize. What do you think this prize has to do with your prospect for the presidency of the country?

[Kim] I have no idea since the decision for the prize is made so far away. (laughter)

[Question] What is your view on the so-called veto group that desperately opposes your taking power with a do-or-die spirit?

[Kim] Briefly, it is really regrettable. Army Chief of Staff Pak Hui-to recently presented a grave challenge to the people irrespective of his intent. I have heard that other generals have also made more severe remarks than those made by Army Chief of Staff Pak.

I trust and respect the military, but our Armed Forces should stop involving themselves in politics, which they have continued to do since the 1 May 1961 coup, and return to the proud Armed Forces of the Korean war era. There can never be any veto group other than the people.

[Question] You have said that you will tour the country to meet the people. When will you set off on the trip?

[Kim] I am planning to go on the trip toward the end of August or in early September. I want to visit Pusan, Kwangju, Taegu, Chonju, Taejon, Chongju, Suwan, Inchon, and Chunchon. Even if I visit, though, I do not think I will make speeches at large mass meetings. I am going to meet many people and listen to their opinions.

[Question] What do you think are the prospects for negotiations on constitutional revision?

[Kim] It is true that there are still some forces that do not want democratization, but if this regime has a firm belief in democratization, we have good prospects. I believe that the people's right to resist and ensuring the political neutrality of the military should be included in the Constitution by all means. Of the 39 years of our constitutional history, 26 years have been under military rule. It is quite natural that the political neutrality of the military should be included in the Constitution, now that a commitment has been made toward democratization.

[Question] There are concerns about the smooth process of the presidential election.

[Kim] In our constitutional history, there has never been a controversial election because of the opposition party or the people; there have been many controversial elections because of the public authorities' involvement in the elections. The people thoroughly observed during the June struggle for democratization.

[Question] There have been many changes in many fields since the last direct presidential election in 1971. The leaders of the ruling camp have changed, but the leaders of the opposition camp remain the same.

[Kim] We are now in a more favorable environment than in 1971 for holding stable elections. Above all, we note that the middle class has emerged as a stable force on the political scene. The people have learned through the military rule how difficult it is to restore freedom once they lose it. Politics of agitation is no longer workable. A good example of this is that during the Inchon incident last year, the people turned away from radical acts.

That the opposition leaders have not changed means that the people need them. The problem is not that the opposition leaders remain unchanged, but that the leaders of the next generation have not yet emerged. We hope that leaders who make even greater efforts for the people will emerge, and we will endeavor to turn out leaders to succeed us.

[Question] As for the political schedule, when do you think will be a suitable time for holding the presidential and National Assembly elections?

[Kim] President Kim Yong-sam and I have agreed on the schedule; therefore, I will express my personal view on this issue. The term for the current president will expire on 24 February 1988. To remove variables, I think it is desirable to arrange election schedules so as not to have a political vacuum for too long; therefore, I do not oppose the idea of holding the presidential election in early or mid-December. However, I think it is unreasonable to hold the National Assembly elections at the same time as the presidential election or right after it.

Therefore, I think it would be good to make the utmost efforts to take over power [chonggwoninsu] in February 1988, and to hold the National Assembly elections next spring.

Even though the DJP has also talked about promoting progressive parties, the parties are not allowed to engage in any political activities under the current legal system that deal with progressive organizations, as if they were procommunist organizations.

I think it is desirable to hold the National Assembly elections later to give them a chance to participate in fair elections.

[Question] What is your plan to revise the National Assembly Election Law?

[Kim] My persistent demand since 1979 has been to revise all election laws so as to revive those that existed before the Yusin era.

I demanded this so that time would not be wasted in revising the election laws and to learn a lesson by reviving those laws that were killed. The National Assembly Election Law, which existed before the Yusin era, is good for the democratization process. As for the electoral districts, I basically support the small electoral district system.

The people are also accustomed to the small electoral district system. I also think it is most suitable to adopt the small electoral district system in view of the extent of popular representation and the promotion of a bipartisan system. However, as for the medium electoral district system, I think it is reasonable to adopt the system of casting plural votes according to the number of lawmakers to be elected in each electoral district.

[Question] A month has passed since you were rehabilitated and since your civil rights were restored. What do you think has changed?

[Kim] From 400 to 1,500 combat policemen used to surround my house. Now they are gone. I feel relieved and sorry for them. I feel concerned about my personal security and worry about thieves. (laughter) On hearing the news that some soldiers said something about me, it seems to me that I am not completely free. However, I am thankful to the people for the fact that I can enjoy freedom to this extent.

[Question] It is a fact that some people think that because of your radical nature, you, Chairman Kim, may resort to political retaliation if you are elected president. What do you think of this?

[Kim] I heard that, in response to a reference to this effect by a DJP figure, a renowned retired general said, "The harder you press a spring, the harder it bounces off." I felt thankful because he perceived my intention. (laughter) I am originally a moderate. During the Korea-Japan talks, I did not oppose the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. I did not support the dispatch of troops to Vietnam; however, I did not support the idea that it was a proxy war. I have not opposed any idea without a counterproposal for it. The current regime sentenced me to death by fastening an irrelevant crime on me.

At that time, the current regime told me that if I cooperated with it, it would give me riches and honors. However, I was ready to die. It is a matter of course that a man who is ready to die cannot but be strong.

However, during my final testimony at a court-martial, I said, "Democratization will be realized without fail in the 1980's. Do not retaliate against the military regime at that time." The only victims can be those who seek reconciliation.

Considering my suffering as a valuable treasure, I will devote my life to realizing democratization.

[Question] To settle the question of the Kwangju incident, there should be a probe into the truth of the incident; and, if those who were involved in the incident are called to account, some people say this is precisely a political reprisal.

[Kim] It is difficult to define the limitation of reprisal. This is not something which I can decide all by myself. This is a question which should be settled through discussions with bereaved families and citizens of Kwangju. The best way to settle the Kwangju incident is to realize democratization; the second best is a probe into the truth about the Kwangju incident. Explanations must be given on the facts that the Kwangju victims were not communist-tolerating elements, and that they tried to maintain order and overcome the situation through dialogue with the government during the incident. By doing this, their honor must be restored and compensation be made to the bereaved families. Then, I think there is no need to punish those responsible for the incident.

[Question] As was conspicuously disclosed during the presidential election in 1971, most of our people fear that provincialism may overheat the forthcoming election.

[Kim] Basically, I am optimistic about solving that problem. In a nutshell, this is something that concerns Cholla Province and Kyongsang Province. However, this kind of provincialism never existed before. This sentiment is a special phenomenon which has been created according to the need to maintain power since the Pak regime. In the past, Assemblyman Yi Chong-nam was elected in Pusan, though he was from the Cholla Province; Assemblyman Cho Chae-chon was from Kwangyang, Cholla Province, though he was elected in Taegu; and Mr Kang Son-myong, member of the constituent National Assembly, for whom I worked as a member of his campaign headquarters in Mokpo, was from Pusan.

In those days, I never heard anyone say that he voted against someone because of his birthplace.

The problem of provincialism can be solved with our determination. To this end, the citizens, government, and press must work together. What is even more promising in solving this problem is that young people assess President Kim Yong-sam and myself not by provincialism but by their political creed.

[Question] It seems that even the RDP is divided by "the Tonggyo faction of those from Cholla Province" and "the Sangdo faction of those from Kyongsang Province." Don't you think opposition party leaders must be the first to try to solve this problem?

[Kim] It is true that even opposition lawmakers have been affected by the sentiment of provincialism which has been created by the present regime. Special attention, however, is paid to avoiding partiality even in distributing the posts of party officials, such as members of the political committee and vice presidents.

[Question] The people are concerned about the recent labor disputes which show signs of overheating.

[Kim] I am not too pessimistic about labor disputes; most are being settled gradually. Trade union leaders who mobilize destructive means will eventually lose support. Through dialogue, employees and employers should seek effective negotiations between systems, and due treatment of workers must be guaranteed.

I am convinced that the September crisis many people talk about will never come if the government faithfully fulfills the DJP's eight-point pledge. If a state of misfortune is created, even though a favorable phenomenon develops and if steps are properly taken for democratization on the one hand and concentration is made for constitutional amendment on the other, the people will never forgive this.

[Question] What is your opinion about ultraleft forces and the question of a reformist political party?

[Kim] Fundamentally, I don't think that there are many ultraleft forces in our country. As was disclosed during the Inchon incident, they have been shrunk and weakened because they failed to earn popular support. Conservatism and reformism should be like the two wheels of a cart, and it is necessary to think that conservatives are allies of reformists. A way should be paved for the birth of a sound reformist political party. Reformists remain a cause of political instability because they are unable to emerge on the political stage.

LATE REPORT: MINISTRY DENIES STUDENT'S DEFECTION

SK110916 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Report by reporter Kim Chun-sop from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- live]

[Text] In connection with the 8 August report of North Korea's Central Broadcasting Station that Mr Yi Chae-hwan, a 25-year-old studying in the United States, courageously defected to the North through a third country while abroad, Kim Hang-kyong, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, today said that according to the immediate examination of this case by the government authorities, Mr Yi Chae-hwan, a student in the United States, went to the United States in April 1983 to study, enrolled in a doctoral program in the Graduate School of Management at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in September 1986, and that he has been missing since he left for a trip to Vienna, Austria, on 20 July, this year.

Spokesman Kim Hang-kyong said that Mr Yi Chae-hwan, the first son of DJP lawmaker Yi Yong-uk, is from a family free from any difficulties, that he has been a faithful churchgoer since his childhood, that he was an exemplary student who devoted himself to studying as demonstrated by his graduation from middle and high schools with honors and an A average from Michigan University and other U.S. universities.

He went on to say: Mr Yi has harbored a loyal view of the state and deep love for family. In two letters to his parents last March and April, he said that he would serve in the Army as an officer upon returning home and that he would invite his mother to the United States for sightseeing in October. In view of this, it is clear that Mr Yi was forcibly kidnapped by the North.

He stated that because this incident is very similar to the actress Choe Un-hui incident, in which the North Korean side fabricated the story that while missing abroad she defected to the North; the incident of teacher Ko Sang-mun, who was studying in the Netherlands; and the incident of unsuccessful kidnapping of [name indistinct], it is believed to be another brutal kidnapping incident of Koreans overseas.

He went on to say: It is noteworthy that North Korea announced this kidnapping 20 days after it occurred. It used to announce its kidnappings 2 months after them. This shows that this incident was a planned abduction designed to conduct vicious propaganda toward the South, at home, and abroad in order to create social disorder by making ill use of our domestic political situation. Kim Hang-kyong urged North Korea to stop its brutal kidnappings of fellow countrymen and to immediately return Mr Yi Chae-hwan to the embrace of his parents. He further said: If North Korea continuously contends that Mr Yi voluntarily defected to the North, his real intention must be confirmed at a meeting between Mr Yi Chae-hwan and his family in Panmunjom or a third place.

Meanwhile, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that in close cooperation with the relevant countries, the International Red Cross Society, and other international organizations, the government authorities are making utmost diplomatic efforts to have Mr Yi immediately repatriated according his free will.

Further Report

SK111002 Seoul YONHAP in English 0949 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Excerpt] Seoul, Aug. 11 (YONHAP) -- A 25-year-old South Korean student studying in the United States must have been forcefully kidnapped and taken to the North by North Korean agents, a spokesman for the Korean Foreign Ministry here said Tuesday. Yi Chae-hwan, the eldest son of Rep. Yi Yong-wuk of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, was reported missing in Vienna, Austria, on July 20.

Kim Hang-Kyong, senior spokesman of the South Korean Foreign Ministry, said in a statement that the North should immediately return the kidnapped student to his parents in Seoul. The statement also called for a meeting involving Yi and his parents to take place at the truce village of Panmunjom or a third location under the supervision of an impartial third party, such as representatives of the International Committee of Red Cross in order to confirm the genuine will of the student should North Korea continue to argue that the student voluntarily defected.

On Aug. 8, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), an official North Korean news outlet, maintained in a dispatch from Pyongyang that Yi had come to the North via a third country while on his overseas trip.

Kim said, referring to the KCNA report, that it was confirmed Yi had been missing since he left for a trip to Austria on July 20. Yi went to the United States to study business administration in April 1983. Since 1986 he has been in a doctorate program at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) Business Administration School. [passage omitted]

EAS 11 Aug 87

SOUTHEAST ASIA
BRUNEI, MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

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MALAYSIA

UNION URGES CONSOLIDATION AGAINST U.S. LOBBY

BK070749 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] The National Union of Plantation Workers [NUPW] today called on other palm oil-producing countries to join Malaysia in countering the American antipalm oil lobby as this is also in their interest. Its public relations director, Kunasekaran Nachiappan, said the NUPW is very concerned about this lobby as its actions would adversely affect the livelihood of plantation workers. He said the NUPW would join hands in the Malaysian Trade Union Congress' protest against the antipalm oil campaign and strongly support any move by the government to counter this movement.

The NUPW also called on the American Administration to help developing countries portray the healthy side of palm oil so that the American public would get a fair and balanced view. In this way, the American public could make a choice in line with the country's free enterprise system.

Yesterday, NUPW [as heard] chief, N. Krishnan, handed a protest note on the antipalm oil lobby to the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur.

PHILIPPINES VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL BEGINS VISIT

BK101435 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1428 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 10 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- Philippine Vice-President Salvador Laurel arrived here Monday night for a three-day official visit to Malaysia. He was met on arrival by Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Omar, his deputy, Dr Abdullah Fadzil Che Wan and senior officials of the ministry.

Laurel is accompanied by a seven-man delegation, including Assistant Secretary for Asian and Pacific Affairs Rodolfo Severino Jr and Deputy Director-General of the Philippine ASEAN National Secretariat, Juanito Jarasa.

Laurel, who is also the foreign secretary of the Philippines, will have discussions with Abu Hassan at the Foreign Ministry Tuesday morning. He is scheduled to call on Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad on Wednesday. Laurel said in Manila recently that the Philippines wanted to sign an extradition treaty with Malaysia and have joint border patrols. Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba, commenting on this, said the Malaysia Government was willing to discuss. "We are prepared to talk, listen and cooperate," said Ghafar.

Meets Foreign Minister

BK110855 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0832 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 11 (OANA-BERNAMA) -- The Philippine Government needs more time to prepare for the return of Filipino refugees from the east Malaysian state of Sabah, Philippine Vice-President Salvador Laurel said here Tuesday.

He said his country was still facing the problem of preserving peace and order, especially in the Mindanao region. However, he said, the government was working hard towards making it economically attractive in the Philippines for the refugees to return. Certain preparations such as the building of homes and farms have to made, he told reporters after an hour-long meeting with Foreign Minister Abu Hassan Mar at Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry].

Abu Hassan and senior officials of both countries were present at the press conference.

Laurel, who is also the foreign secretary, said that there were three types of Filipino refugees in Sabah -- the legitimate, the illegitimate and the political ones. He said the government would discuss whether to impose conditions for their return.

On the number of refugees in Sabah he said: "Some reports say that there are 400,000 of them but our government does not have the figures as they left the country without our knowledge".

On a recent report quoting him as saying that Manila would ask for a "package deal" to resolve certain bilateral issues with Malaysia during his visit, he said the report was misleading. He said what he actually meant was that both governments would have discussions covering bilateral and multilateral issues. "Certain things should be done at a certain time," he said.

On the smuggling of arms to southern Philippines, said to have been done through Sabah, he said it was felt that the matter could be solved soon. "On our part, the arms smuggling problem can be solved once the main problem was solved," he said.

The "main problem" was the restoration of peace and order in his country, he added.

On his country's 25-year-old territorial claim to Sabah, Laurel said he and Abu Hassan had yet to discuss the matter. "We will have a clearer picture after meeting with the prime minister (Dr Mahathir Mohamad) tomorrow (Wednesday)," he said. "I believe both governments will try to resolve this nagging problem," he said.

Bilateral Relations Viewed

BK101023 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Philippine vice president, Mr Salvador Laurel, arrives in Kuala Lumpur, the Malaysian capital, for 2 days of talks and discussions on bilateral issues. Malaysia and the Philippines are founder members of ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. They are determined to iron out any problems between them through negotiations and dialogue in the true spirit of ASEAN. The recent slaying of two Malaysian Muslim preachers [as heard] in the Philippines has caused some concern in the Malaysian community. The Malaysian Government, however, is confident that the authorities concerned will investigate the tragic event thoroughly and bring those responsible for the murders for trial.

Another issue that is of immense interest and concern to the Malaysian Government and people is that of the Mindanao autonomy conflict. The Malaysian foreign minister, Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, issued a categorical statement on this matter a few days ago. Malaysia's stand is also made unambiguous. The government feels that this problem is best resolved through the resources and good offices of the OIC or Organization of Islamic Conference. Malaysia has faith in the collective role of the Islamic nations and people. The Malaysian Government values the OIC as the body that has in the past proved its ability to bring about some amicable settlements and solutions even in the domestic and internal problems in Muslim countries. The same diplomacy can be usefully applied, Malaysia feels, to solve the Mindanao crisis. Malaysia has been playing a positive role in this regard through its membership in the OIC. The foreign minister also stated that Malaysia had never viewed the problem in the southern Philippines as a purely domestic affair. This cannot be viewed as interference because it was the Filipino Government officials themselves who have from time to time asked for Malaysia to use its influence on the Muslim (?secessionists) to resolve the conflict. Although, there are no details as yet available on any specific diplomatic initiative concerning Mindanao, there is a general feeling that Mr Laurel's visit will result in some positive developments to satisfy the Mindanao people as well as the government in Manila.

Nobody in Malaysia expects that the present government in the Philippines will want to pursue the so-called claim on Sabah. The Malaysian viewpoint is that the people of Sabah expressed their clear intention to join Malaysia in September 1963 to the satisfaction of a UN mission. Looked at from every perspective of both international law and international usage, it is Malaysian sovereignty that prevails in Sabah. There is no movement of any kind among the people of Sabah to want to throw in their lot to the Philippines. Rather, thousands of Filipinos entered Sabah illegally, and it is a problem to repatriate them to the islands they came from. Malaysians are confident that the Sabah claim will not be resurrected. The Malaysian Government looks forward to a continuation of cordial ties with the Philippines.

SINGAPORETEXT OF PRIME MINISTER'S NATIONAL DAY SPEECH

BK101119 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Speech by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew marking Singapore's 9 August National Day — live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening. We have done well for the 1st half of 1987, an estimated 7.2 percent growth. For the 2d half, MTI [Ministry of Trade and Industry] forecasts more than 6 percent growth, making it 6 to 7 percent for the whole of 1987, much better than the 3 to 4 percent we originally estimated. For the 1st half of this year, we created nearly 22,000 additional jobs compared to 11,000 additional jobs for the same period last year. Several school-leavers and the polytechnic and university graduates have no problem getting jobs. In fact for the rest of the year, the supply of workers may be tight until the next batch of graduates and school-leavers enters the market.

This recovery is because we took steps to make our goods and services competitive again internationally. In 1985 and 1986 we reduced costs by lowering wage and property and income taxes. We also lowered wage costs by cutting CPF [Central Provident Fund] by 15 percentage points and by the unions exercising wage restraint. Last year our recovery was confined to 1) manufacturing, and 2) transport and communications; the result of external demand because our goods became competitive. This year, continuing external demand has led to growth in supporting sectors like commerce and financial services. It is now a broader base recovery, and a pick-up in commodity prices have boosted our neighbors' economy with benefits to our trade and tourism.

The stronger Japanese yen has caused Japanese investment and production activities to go abroad. Some have come to Singapore. The higher yen has also made our ship-repairing, electronic products, and tourism cheaper. But if we had not cut production costs as we did, we would not have benefited as much from the external demand nor from the higher yen.

The biggest plus is the credibility the younger leadership has established with investors abroad. It is widely known that the economic committee's report of February 1986 was settled by the younger ministers in consultation with several committees chaired by private-sector entrepreneurs and managers. Their recommendations have nearly all been implemented. To achieve this, they had to carry a younger generation of workers with them. Ong Teng Cheong and other NTUC [National Trade Union Congress] leaders were able to win the support of our workers for the CPF cut and for wage restriction for two successive years. They gave their support to Goh Chok Tong and the younger ministers who had backed the economic committee's recommendations. Together, they got us out of this recession. That a younger generation of our workers and union leaders had worked successfully with the younger ministers to get us out of this recession has given foreign investors confidence in the longer-term future of Singapore.

Investment commitment last year, for instance, was about \$1.5 billion — 30 percent more than the year before. For the first half of this year, it was about 900 million — 50 percent more than the corresponding period last year.

I hope our younger workers have learned and will remember that economic growth which brings increased wages and benefits are not the natural order of things. They have to be worked for. Because this recession had passed so quickly, there is a danger that this lesson may be forgotten.

After more than 15 years of growing prosperity with negligible unemployment, it comes as a mild shock that 16 English-educated university and poly [polytechnic] graduates were engaged in a Marxist conspiracy and had to be arrested. How can there be new communists in our prosperous Singapore? Have we not left poverty behind us? These poly graduates are not poor like the deprived and dispossessed Chinese middle school students of the fifties and sixties who had few job prospects. What were they up to?

Well, the unhappy fact is that in spite of prosperity we still produce dissatisfied, dissatisfied young people. It's something like the crime rate: We thought it would go down as we abolished poverty; instead as we grew affluent, our crime rate went up as indeed they had done in Europe and America.

Every generation has its quota of those who feel that society does not give them the status, the position, the influence, the rewards that they deserve. They want to overturn the order of things. That communism has failed to produce prosperous, or equal, or egalitarian, or classless societies seems to make little difference to these Marxist conspirators. But what was unusual and significant was that the Marxists found the Catholic Church a good cover to hide behind -- an unexpected development.

The decision to move against the 16 was taken by my younger colleagues. I endorsed their decision. I left the explanations to them. I intervened only when the arrests threatened to turn into a dispute between the Catholic Church and the government. I had always considered the Catholic Church a natural ally against the communists with their anti-God ideology. After this experience I do not expect the Catholic Church to allow any Catholic priests or any Catholic layworker again to make use of the church or any of its parachurch organizations for political ends. I expect that to be the case also with other Christian denominations and indeed with all other religions.

Religion has helped Singaporeans, many Singaporeans, to keep their bearings in the midst of rapid changes in their lives. Growth and purpose have made life materially much better, but the speed of change has caused disruptions. About 80 percent of Singaporeans have been resettled into new homes in new towns. Their new homes are better, but they are living in the midst of strangers and in totally unfamiliar new surroundings. They miss their relatives and their old neighbors and their old friends. They are disoriented. Some feel stress; many feel a sense of loss, of rootlessness, a void in their lives. Over time, new ties of friendship and a new sense of community will be established.

We have now achieved enough of the material basics of life to be able to give more attention to sociopsychological and spiritual needs. We must match our economic progress with advances in the moral, ethical, and aesthetic dimensions of life. The established religions have an important role to play in our moral and spiritual development. In fact, we expanded the teaching of religious knowledge subjects to all our schools from 1984. And the government is neutral, completely neutral, between the different religions and the parents can decide for themselves.

To keep this happy state of affairs, religion must not get mixed up in politics. Otherwise, a clash of political views can easily turn into a clash of religious beliefs. Then there will be enmity, deep enmity, between our different religious communities, and our society will come to grief. Remember that these peaceful, easy intercommunal, interreligious relations cannot be taken for granted. They need to be safeguarded and upheld. Then we can get on with our work of building a better and more prosperous Singapore, a Singapore that gives all her citizens free, full, and happy lives.

SIHANOUK-LED DELEGATION TO VISIT BEIJING

BK080701 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Text] According to a spokesman for the Cambodian coalition government, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian coalition government and the Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia], will pay an official visit to Beijing, China, at the end of August. This is a special exception to his 1-year leave of absence as president of the coalition government.

The spokesman added that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, His Excellency Son Sann, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan will visit China from 29 August to 2 September; talks will include annual consultations with Chinese officials on the situation in Cambodia. During this visit to China, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will lead the tripartite delegation in his capacity as president of the coalition government.

An ASEAN diplomat said that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk was invited to make this trip by Chinese President Li Xiannian.

SIHANOUK DISCLOSES NEW SRV TALKS PROPOSAL

BK101449 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, CGDK and Funcinpec [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] president, disclosed that Vietnam has again asked Austria to mediate with him to organize an unofficial meeting in Vienna, Austria, attended by all four Cambodian parties. However, he said this would not be possible because one party in the CGDK would not hesitate to oppose this proposal. The samdech proposed that Austria organize an international seminar on Cambodia in which he would take part as an individual.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk talked about this in a remark he made at a political meeting between him and (Wolfgang Aime), the Austrian Government diplomat in Pyongyang, on 14 July at (Chang Su-ong) Palace in North Korea. The samdech said (Wolfgang Aime), who has received instructions from the Austrian Government, told him at the meeting that Vietnam has again asked Austria to mediate with him to organize an unofficial meeting in Vienna, Austria, attended by four Cambodian parties, namely the Funcinpec, the KPNLF, the Democratic Kampuchean side, and the Heng Samrin side.

The samdech said this meeting is not possible because one party in the CGDK would not hesitate to reject this proposal. He said the two groups which could take part in this unofficial meeting are Funcinpec and the Heng Samrin side. In his view, this unofficial meeting would not materialize. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk asked that Austria organize an international seminar on the Cambodian problem under the auspices of the Austrian Government to seek means to end the Cambodian people's suffering and to restore Cambodia's peace and independence. He would take part in this seminar as an individual. He further said this international seminar organized by the Austrian Government could still take place regardless of which parties participate. The seminar would be attended by intellectuals, politicians, and world-renowned professors who are all reasonable people. This would provide an intellectual and moral contribution to break the impasse on the Cambodian problem. Furthermore, this seminar would bring moral pressure on those parties in conflict to turn to one another with honor. This would save the Cambodian people and Cambodia from suffering and safeguard them.

VODK CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST SRV POISON

BK110439 (Clandestine) Voice of the Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Station commentary: "Be Highly Vigilant Against the Vietnamese Enemy's Great Crime To Massacre Our People With Toxic Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] This rainy season, due to their defeat and impasse on the Cambodian battlefield because of vigorous and numerous attacks by our DK National Army, people, and patriotic Cambodian soldiers, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have further intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre our people. On 15 July, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched its female agents to put poison in foodstuffs sold at Thnal Bat, Pangkasei, and Slap Leng markets, killing 50 people and seriously affecting 35 others. On 18 July, the Vietnamese dispatched 400 agents to spread poison in Battambang Province, affecting many people there. Between 19 July and 3 August, the Vietnamese enemy sent its agents to spread poison in Sisophon, Thmar Puok, and Preah Net Preah Districts in Battambang Province and in Kralanh District, Siem Reap Province, killing 52 of our people and seriously affecting many others. On 27 July, the Vietnamese enemy sent 250 agents to spread poison in Chhuk, Tuk Meas, and Kompong Trach Districts, in Kampot Province, affecting many more of our people; and so on.

All this evidence clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not afraid of international law prohibiting the use of toxic chemical weapons. The Vietnamese enemy is using poison systematically to most barbarously and savagely massacre our people to achieve its aggressive and expansionist policy in Cambodia.

Therefore, we appeal to our people throughout the country, particularly those in zones temporarily under Vietnamese control, to be highly vigilant against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' criminal activities:

1. Our people organize a close watch on wells and orchards and keeping track of Vietnamese agents to prevent them from spreading poison to kill our people at will.
2. Please examine carefully foodstuffs bought from market places. Suspicious foodstuffs should be tested with animals first before consuming.
3. We appeal to our people to cooperate with our National Army to attack and dismantle Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes and eliminate Vietnamese administrative personnel from those localities. These Vietnamese personnel are the enemy's eyes, noses, and ears in implementing the Vietnamese policy to massacre our Cambodian race. Without Vietnamese administrative networks in villages and communes, our localities would be clean; and Vietnamese poison agents and other Vietnamese spies would find it hard to carry out their activities. Therefore, our people would enjoy peace and security and be spared massacre and all kinds of maltreatment.

As for compatriot Cambodian soldiers and various Cambodian officials, please stop serving the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. Please revolt and use the weapons supplied by the Vietnamese against them or cooperate with the DK National Army and our people to fight the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate our villages and communes and to safeguard our nation and people, as many of our patriotic and compatriot Cambodian soldiers and administrative officials have successively done. This is the most effective measure to safeguard our Cambodian nation and race.

CHILDRESS-LED U.S. DELEGATION ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

BK110200 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] In response to an invitation of the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry, a U.S. delegation led by Richard Childress, director of the Asian Affairs at the National Security Council, arrived in Vientiane yesterday morning [10 August] for an official visit to the LPDR.

On that afternoon the U.S. delegation held talks with a Lao delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister. The two sides discussed the issue of Americans missing during the war and other humanitarian issues as well as other issues of common interest concerning bilateral relations.

PHOUN SIPASEUT RECEIVES VATICAN AMBASSADOR

BK101058 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Vientiane, August, 10 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, received here on August 7 Alberto Tricarico, ambassador of the Vatican to the Kingdom of Thailand, on the occasion of his visit to Laos.

Ambassador Alberto Tricarico asked Vice-Chairman Phoun Sipaseut to convey a personal message from Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, prime minister of the Vatican, to Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR.

During the talk, Phoun Sipaseut recalled the cooperation between the Lao PDR and the Vatican. He also informed the ambassador about the political situation and economic construction in the Lao PDR, and expressed thanks to the Vatican for its humanitarian help to the Lao PDR in the past and at present.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS DPRK'S PROPOSALS

BK101311 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Aug 87

[6 August statement by LPDR Foreign Ministry spokesman -- read by announcer]

[Text] It has been 42 years since the Korean peninsula was divided into two parts due to U.S. imperialist schemes of aggression. This situation continues to exist today because the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, and their henchmen continue to pursue the policy of dominating Korea and dividing it into two countries forever, thereby running counter to the true aspirations of the Korean people who want to reunify their fatherland.

The imperialists, in collaboration with the South Korean regime, have carried out large-scale joint military maneuvers, repeatedly provoking the DPRK. They have transported modern weapons to, and installed various types of nuclear weapons in, South Korea, thus turning this country into a U.S. military base and nuclear stockpile.

The massive "Team Spirit-87" military exercise involving as many as 200,000 personnel, including U.S. strategic forces armed with nuclear weapons, was organized from February to May. These dangerous acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their ally constitute a serious threat to peace and stability in Asia and also run counter to the efforts of various nations currently struggling to turn Asia and the Pacific into a zone of peace, safety, and coexistence in good neighborliness.

To reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and pave the way for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the DPRK has in the past advanced many reasonable proposals. Specifically, on 23 June 1986 the DPRK Government issued a statement on turning the Korean peninsula into a denuclearized zone of peace. On 13 July 1987, the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued another statement reiterating the effort to make the Korean peninsula a denuclearized zone of peace and proposing measures to realize the effort. To display its goodwill and to hatch a new hope for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland in accordance with the Korean people's aspirations, on 23 July 1987 the DPRK Government issued a statement proposing a gradual reduction of the armed forces of the northern and southern parts of Korea and a guarantee for the balance of forces between the North and the South. In this statement, it was proposed that the armed forces be gradually reduced in three periods between 1988 and 1991. By 1992, the armed forces of each side would be reduced to only 100,000, while U.S. troops and nuclear weapons in the southern part of the Korean peninsula would be withdrawn and U.S. military bases dismantled. The statement also proposed that the demilitarized zone between the North and South be turned into a zone of peace, and that observers from various neutral countries be assigned to control it on the spot. It also proposed that many-sided talks be held.

To show its determination, the DPRK Government has announced its intention to unilaterally reduce the size of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 by the end of this year.

The Lao Government and people highly value the DPRK's constructive initiatives and resolutely support the correct and just stance and goodwill of the DPRK Government. At the same time, they demand that the United States and the South Korean regime cease all acts of division and war preparations to create a situation favorable to the settlement of the Korean question, thus responding to the Korean people's aspirations for a peaceful reunification of the fatherland on the basis of democracy and without outside interference and for the establishment of the Democratic Federation of Koryo.

THAIS ASKED TO STOP FELLING LOGS, WITHDRAW TROOPS

BK110559 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] The Thai military sources have continued to slander Laos by accusing the Lao side of intruding into Thai territory. At the same time, certain foreign mass media agencies have also carried fabricated news reports on this issue, which have already been denied by the Lao side since last June. However, it is regrettable that while the Lao-Thai relations have begun to show an improvement, a certain group of Thai troops and a company [name of company indistinct] have illegally joined in felling logs and destroying forests in the (Nam Heuang-Paman) area some 8 to 9 km deep into Lao territory since early June. Regarding this, the Lao side has already issued a warning. But the Thai side has ignored it and has continued to illegally fell logs and destroy the forests in the said area.

To promote and improve the Lao-Thai relations, it is hereby proposed that the Thai side cease its illegal felling of logs in Lao territory and promptly withdraw its forces from the said area.

PRC DOWNPLAYS ALLEGED 'ONE-CHINA' VIOLATIONS

HK110817 Hong Kong AFP in English 0316 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP) -- The Chinese embassy here Tuesday downplayed press reports that Beijing had become increasingly dissatisfied over alleged violations by the Philippine government of the one-China policy.

Embassy spokesman Liu Xincheng described as "a pure rumor" the reports quoting sources in the Philippine foreign department as saying Beijing had recommended that the Philippine embassy in China be reduced to a consulate.

Mr. Liu also said the Chinese ambassador to the Philippines, Chen Songlu, was currently in China for his "normal vacation". He was commenting on press reports that the ambassador had been summoned to Beijing for consultations over the contemplated downgrading of the Philippine embassy.

Relations between China and the Philippines have been uneasy since Vice-President Salvador Laurel went to Taiwan last year, although Manila at the time had presented it as a "private" trip.

Diplomatic sources said Tuesday that China was upset when a group of businessmen from Taiwan were officially presented as representatives of the "Republic of China", instead of Taiwan, during a meeting with President Corazon Aquino on July 6.

The Aquino government is seeking to encourage Taiwan to invest in the Philippines.

Beijing and Manila established diplomatic ties in 1975, under the previous regime of president Ferdinand Marcos.

AQUINO FAVORS PLEBISCITE OVER AUTONOMY ISSUE

HK100543 Hong Kong AFP in English 0521 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 10 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino will ask the Philippine Congress to grant autonomy to 13 Moslem-populated southern provinces subject to approval by local residents in a plebiscite, an official said here Monday.

In the same press forum, spokesmen for the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) expressed distrust of the Congress, where the Moslem minority has little representation, and said they were prepared for renewed war.

Emmanuel Pelaez, chief government negotiator with the MNLF, told the forum that the Aquino administration was "committed" to implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement between the MNLF and former president Ferdinand Marcos. But he stressed that the constitution required that voters in 13 provinces covered by the Arab-backed agreement be consulted in a plebiscite after congress grants autonomy, a condition repeatedly rejected by the MNLF.

The MNLF fears that the area of autonomy could be eventually trimmed in congress or in the plebiscite since only five provinces of this largely Roman Catholic country has definite Moslem majorities, officials say.

Major General Eduardo Ermita, third in command of the armed forces, said at the forum that the military could crush any all-out war launched by the MNLF.

He said more than 40 per cent of the 160,000-strong regular armed forces were stationed in Mindanao and nearby islands in the south, against 18,900 MNLF rebels divided into three factions, with only 11,000 of them armed.

The general, a veteran of the Moslem separatist war of the 1970's which claimed more than 100,000 lives, called on the MNLF to tone down their war rhetoric so peace talks with the government can succeed.

Maj. Gen. Ermita admitted that the MNLF had rearmed during the nearly year-long ceasefire, but said the military had beefed up its own fighting forces in Mindanao during the period.

He estimated that the MNLF received some 1,500 to 2,000 firearms through southern sea routes known as the Philippines' back door.

After the forum, MNLF spokesman Ustadz Sharif Zain Jali told reporters that they were prepared for "another century" of war.

He said they stored "thousands" of assault rifles and rocket launchers in Sabah before MNLF chief Nur Misuari took the weapons home by boat when he returned from Middle East exile through Malaysia.

Mr. Jali said the flow of arms from Sabah, which is a few hours by speedboat from the southernmost Philippines, had stopped.

Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel said last week that the Philippines will seek the help of Malaysia, where an estimated 300,000 Filipino refugees from the war now live, in settling the Moslem problem.

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES PLAN TO IMPOSE MARTIAL LAW

HK110145 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Defense Secretary Rafael Ilete yesterday denied reports that martial law may be proclaimed. He said the government has no plans and is not considering the imposition of martial law to quell the current disturbances in the country.

[Begin Ilete recording] If you look at the record, you would (?think so). But despite of all these things, there is no plot or plan of declaring martial law. [end recording]

The defense chief also discussed the possible suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, but he said he is not recommending it as yet.

[Begin Ilete recording, in progress] ...Far areas, but maybe just suspend it for — I'm not recommending this now. But these are natural factors that would happen in order to [word indistinct] our efforts against any [words indistinct]. If there will be the suspension, it will be on selected areas and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

MILITARY, POLICE SET UP CHECKPOINTS IN MANILA

HK110710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0704 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP) -- Military and police forces have set up checkpoints and intensified patrols here following President Corazon Aquino's order for tighter security to check rising lawlessness officials said Tuesday.

Security officials also said they will mount raids to discover arms caches as part of the sweeping measures prompted by the still-unsolved slaying of local governments secretary Jaime Ferrer on August 2.

The military also began an inventory of its arsenal and asked civilian officials to do the same as part of the steps aimed at ferreting out loose firearms, estimated by authorities at half a million nationwide.

Government television showed armed police and paramilitary troopers stopping cars and buses in Manila and searching people's bags for guns Monday night, when the extra measures were first implemented.

Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre, security chief for Manila and suburbs, said in a statement Tuesday that even members of the armed forces who fail to show permits to carry their firearms are to be arrested and court-martialed.

Mrs. Aquino said Sunday that "in the next few days the armed forces and the police will adopt sweeping measures aimed at eliminating the alarming proliferation of firearms and impunity of criminals in our society."

Amid widespread speculation about possible curtailment of civil rights to combat lawlessness, Mrs. Aquino reiterated an earlier pledge that there would be no "constitutional shortcuts" to public safety.

Other officials have also sought to allay fears of martial law.

House Speaker Ramon Mitra, asked in an interview aired by government television Tuesday about suspending civil rights, said "I don't think it's necessary, and I don't think that's the solution."

The 1987 Philippine constitution, reflecting popular fears of a repetition of the Ferdinand Marcos martial-law regime, subjects the president's powers to impose martial law and other extreme security measures to congressional review.

Brig. Gen. Aguirre said Tuesday that the search for loose firearms was to be done through "legitimate means and techniques" like mobile checkpoints, patrols and raids on suspected caches of illegal weapons.

Other measures include an inventory of firearms in the possession of the government and security agencies, particularly those in storage, and cancelling firearms possession permits signed by unauthorized officers.

He said military and police commanders were also reminded that civilian officials such as provincial governors and city and town mayors were not allowed to issue gun permits to their employees.

MINDANAO LEADER OFFERS TO HOST U.S. BASES

HK110507 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP) -- An opposition politician Tuesday offered to host U.S. military bases in Mindanao in exchange for Washington's support for his campaign to create a separate state in the southern Philippine island.

Former member of parliament Reuban Canoy, leader of the Mindanao Independence Movement, also offered double the current army wages to government soldiers as well as Moslem and leftist rebels if they joined his group.

He said in a statement that moving the bases to a "Federal Republic of Mindanao" would provide a "security umbrella" for the fledgling state and hasten its economic development, while giving the bases a strategic location.

Officials shrug off Mr Canoy's group and consider the Moslem separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) as the real threat in Mindanao. Mr Canoy is a Christian politician and businessman with links with the MNLF.

The offer of Mr Canoy, a onetime presidential candidate, came amid mounting pressure in the new Philippine Congress to demand steeper rent for Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval base, both located on the main northern island of Luzon.

A small congress bloc is calling for the expulsion of the bases, whose lease ends in 1991. Talks on a possible extension of their stay start next year.

Mr Canoy said that to minimize "social and other problems usually connected with the presence of military personnel," the bases could be moved to small islands like Sarangani off Mindanao's southern tip. A leaflet addressed to the military, the communist New People's Army and the MNLF offered soldiers higher pay if they joined the independence group.

MARCOS TRIAL IN HAWAII RAISED AS POSSIBILITY

BK101153 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1030 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] A trial for Marcos on criminal charges in Hawaii is being bootled about. This followed reports that a little known executive order was allegedly signed by President Aquino before last Christmas that would allow the Sandiganbayan [antigraft court] to hold the sessions where the interest of justice so requires even outside the territorial boundaries of the Philippines. However, the Philippine Government must have to get the nod of the host country, in this case the United States, to try Marcos in Hawaii through a court in the Philippine Consulate.

Earlier, PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] officials suggested the trial of Marcos on Corregidor Island. President Aquino, however, is against any plan to return Marcos to the Philippines at this time, while the U.S. Government has served notice it will not allow Marcos to leave Hawaii. However, if criminal charges will be filed against Marcos by the end of this month, he will have to appear before the Sandiganbayan or any Philippine court where the raps will be filed.

SUPREME COURT BLOCKS RELEASE OF COMMUNIST REBEL

HK110823 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 11 Aug 87

[Text] Manila, Aug 11 (AFP) -- The Supreme Court Tuesday stopped a Manila judge from freeing jailed communist rebel leader Rodolfo Salas on bail.

A written order told lower court Judge Procoro Donato to temporarily "cease and desist" from implementing his grant of a 50,000-peso (2,439-dollar) bail bond to the alleged Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) chief.

Mr. Salas, accused by the military of also heading the New Peoples' Army (NPA), armed wing of the CPP, was captured in Manila in September last year and charged with rebellion.

The lower court last month ordered Mr. Salas freed from jail after President Corazon Aquino abolished a decree making rebellion a capital offense, but lawyers for the military sought a restraining order from the Supreme Court.

The military contended that Mr. Salas should not be granted bail because he is a threat to national security and meanwhile asked the newly-convened congress to reinstate tough penalties and higher bail for rebellion and similar offenses.

LAND REFORM PROGRAM 'TAKES EFFECT' 8 AUGUST

HK101338 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Aug 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff members Corrie Salientes and Cristina Pastor]

[Text] The government's Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) takes effect today with the Department of Agrarian Reform starting the implementation of the program's "non-controversial" components -- those which do not have to wait for Congress' version.

The House Committee on Agrarian Reform, meanwhile, is likely to propose next week a bill that seeks to distribute all tenanted lands owned by absentee landlords and prescribe a seven-hectare retention limit for "inefficiently managed plantations."

It will be the second land bill filed in the House. Last week, the Nationalistic Bloc in the lower chamber proposed a bill which seeks to distribute all public and private lands and Filipinize properties owned by multinational firms.

Agrarian Reform Secretary Philip Juico, in a press conference yesterday, said the 180-day compulsory registration of landholdings also starts today. The listing will last until Feb. 8 next year.

Juico said implementation of Executive Order 229 which mandates the CARP will initially cover "non-controversial" properties or lands where there is "the least resistance." These areas are government or public lands, sequestered properties and lands voluntarily offered by the landowners, he said.

The secretary is creating five task forces to handle compulsory registration, sequestered assets, voluntary offers, government properties and production sharing.

The department is tapping the P2.7 billion supplemental appropriation from the National Government for the first year of the program's implementation. Juico has already sent a memorandum to Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin for this purpose.

Juico is expecting three million landowners to register within the 180-day period.

The department has also finalized negotiations with Presidential Commission on Good Government Chairman Ramon Diaz for the distribution of 325 hectares of land in Laguna owned by the Independent Realty Corp [IRC]. The land will be the first government-sequestered asset to be covered by the CARP.

IRC has a total land area of more than 1,200 hectares but only 325 hectares can be immediately covered because of pending court cases.

The 325 hectares, Juico said, will be distributed to about 200 tenants in the area who will receive an average of 1.2 to 1.3 hectares each.

He said there are already more than 3,000 hectares of land voluntarily offered for redistribution. These are located in Negros, Laguna, Zamboanga del Norte, Quezon and Bataan. Only 1,000 hectares are planted to coconut, rice and corn, while 2,000 hectares are fishponds.

Juico said he was confident that Congress can come up with an agrarian reform law that will provide a "happy compromise" acceptable to all parties.

Meanwhile, a House three-man consultation team which is drafting the land bill submitted Thursday its initial draft to the committee, headed by Rep. Bonifacio Gillego (Sorsogon). A final draft will be presented Monday.

The CHRONICLE was shown a copy of the draft yesterday.

Gillego had earlier attributed the delay in the drafting of the bill to the committee's "ideological mix." Its members represent both the left and the landed class, thus slowing their arrival at a common position, he said.

Members of the Nationalist Bloc, meanwhile, said there had been attempts by landowners to influence the direction of the discussions.

BANK OFFICIAL ON ASSUMING PLANTERS' LOAN

HK110209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez admitted yesterday that the government was virtually bankrupt in assuming responsibility for the \$57 million loan to the Planters Products by a consortium of foreign banks. [sentence as heard]

He told the Senate that the government has no choice but to assume the debt because of the threat by the consortium, led by Britain's Barclays Bank, that they will not fund the debt-restructuring agreement unless the government assumes the Planters Products loan. Because of this threat, Fernandez said the Aquino government was forced to backtrack on its original stand that the loan to Planters Products was onerous and should not be assumed.

In the same statement to the Senate, Governor Fernandez said the country's foreign indebtedness could still increase to \$34.3 billion by the end of 1992. However, he was optimistic that the debt burden could be lightened due to the implementation of the 6-year development program. [Fernandez recording indistinct]

In the same vein, Governor Fernandez cautioned the Senate to go slow against the country's foreign creditors in order not to damage the excellent relationship the Philippines enjoys with them. Fernandez said: We live in a world where we enjoy the excellent relationship both with the bilateral and multilateral financial institutions. A [word indistinct] move might lose what we are aiming to gain.

Over at the lower house, Speaker Mitra reacted sharply to the admission by Central Bank Governor Fernandez. Mr Mitra said the House of Representatives is committed to the repudiation of the loan to Planters Products. The speaker said the loan is detrimental to the welfare of the Filipino people and should be repudiated. He also urged the creation of a bicameral committee to probe the onerous loan to Planters Products.

AUTHORITIES 'AT A LOSS' IN FERRER KILLING

HK110215 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] On the Ferrer case, the authorities are at a loss in trying to solve the assassination of Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer. All of the suspects arrested earlier have had to be freed due to lack of evidence. However, a Sparrow unit leader identified as Cheryl Baylen has been arrested in the course of the hunt for the killers. She is now under interrogation by the Armed Forces Intelligence Section at Camp Aguinaldo.

OFFICIAL FOR JOINT MOVES ON U.S. FARM SUBSIDY CALL

BK110229 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 87 pp 11, 26

[Text] Thailand will consult other ASEAN-member countries and other non-agricultural subsidising members in the Group of 14 on the U.S. proposal calling for an end to subsidies on agricultural exports during the next 10 years.

Deputy Commerce Minister Prachuap Chaityasan said yesterday that he expected a joint resolution to be reached by mid-September.

Mr Prachuap's comments on Thailand's position came after the Netherlands Secretary of Trade and GATT Agricultural Group chairman of the Uruguay Round Aart Dezeew met him to sound out his opinion on the U.S. proposal.

Agricultural export subsidies are one of several issues to be discussed at the new round of negotiations scheduled soon in Geneva.

The U.S. proposal calls for all agricultural exporting countries to end their subsidies on farm products within 10 years.

Mr Prachuap, while lauding the U.S. call, warned that one had to look first to see whether the proposal could be implemented effectively.

He suggested that regulations and guidelines should be laid regarding the release of agricultural stocks on the world market during the next 10 years in order to prevent dumping.

The deputy minister said Mr Dezeew also supported the U.S. proposal, but admitted that it would be rather difficult for the European Community to end subsidies to its millions of farmers.

Mr Dezeew is scheduled to visit Japan to also sound out its opinion. However, both Mr Prachuap and Mr Dezeew agreed it would be rather difficult to convince Japan to end its subsidies, even though it does not export agricultural products, as they are aimed at stimulating production for local consumption.

Mr Prachuap said that although he expected the agricultural group's negotiations to be concluded next year, it depended very much on the outcome of the presidential elections in France which are scheduled for next April and in the U.S., slated for next November.

He also expected the negotiations, if finalised, to benefit Thailand as the guidelines and regulations on agricultural trading would help solve problems associated with subsidies and unfair market dumping.

SRV FORCES SHELL BORDER HILL; KILL 1, INJURE 2

BK110135 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] A soldier was killed and four other wounded by Vietnamese shells at Chong Bok in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani last week, Army secretary Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut said yesterday.

The Vietnamese force last Monday bombarded Hill 500 for 10 minutes prompting the Thai side to return fire.

Pvt Chang Sukthonglang was killed while Sgt-majs Wivat Chaisi and Suthitham Sumonsi, and Pvts Chawiang Sutsuai and Yua Bunprok were wounded.

The Vietnamese are believed to have sustained some casualties, Maj-gen Naruedon said.

Despite the attack, he said, tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border at Chong Bok has declined but there are still sporadic shellings from Kampuchea.

In the adjoining area of Phitsanulok and Loei, about 20 to 30 [figures as published] armed Laotians last Saturday attacked a Ranger base at Ban Romklao in Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok with grenades, rockets and mortar fire. The intruders were pushed across the border after three hours of fighting.

Two Rangers, Prachuap Nuanprang and Sukhon Wisetkun, were wounded in the fighting.

The intruders left behind a body and a number of weapons.

On a report that a Loei-based platoon of rangers went missing while on their way to deliver logistical supplies to a military base in Nam Yun District of Ubon Ratchathani, Maj-gen Naruedon said the unit only lost their way and returned safely.

GANGS CAUGHT SMUGGLING VIETNAMESE INTO PROVINCE

BK090929 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 9 Aug 87 pp 1, 20

[Text] Rangsang Nunphakdi, district chief of Khlong Yai District in Trat Province, has received information that many unscrupulous groups of people have conducted illegal activities in his area, including smuggling Vietnamese refugees into the country and dealing in contraband goods. The refugee-smuggling racketeers charge 20,000 baht per head, and most of the gangs are headed by Thai. The gang leaders hire Cambodians to transport refugees into Thailand by boat and collect the fees from the refugees at the beginning of the trip from their country.

With the cooperation of the Marine Police, Rangsang and marine policemen aboard a patrol boat searched a medium-sized boat on 8 August at about 1100 near Khlong Son in Khlong Yai Subdistrict. The boat was found to be carrying 17 Vietnamese -- 6 men 8 women, and 3 children. The boat's captain, (Buang Yuan), and crewman, (Man Sambon), both Cambodians, were arrested. They confessed that they had been hired by a wealthy Thai businessman, who has close contact with senior Vietnamese military officers, to pick up the 17 Vietnamese from Kompong Som and bring them to Thailand. He said each Vietnamese was charged 20,000 baht for the trip. The Thai businessman collects the fee from the Vietnamese and pays the boat operators after they have delivered the Vietnamese and shown him the Vietnamese signatures.

On 6 August two Cambodians -- (Kong Kia), 33, and (Sung), 16, were arrested trying to smuggle three Vietnamese into Thailand. All five are now in police custody at the Khlong Yai Marine Police Station.

PALACE OFFICIAL DENIES RUMORS ON KING ABDICATING

BK070135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Aug 87 p 1

[Text] A Royal Palace official has dispelled rumours that His Majesty the King might abdicate when he turns 60 on December 5 this year.

Speaking to foreign newsmen on Wednesday night, M.R. Buttri Wirawaithaya, head of the Personnel Affairs Division of the Royal Palace, admitted that there had been widespread rumours that His Majesty would step down when he turned 60.

"This is not so," said M.R. Buttri who has served for the last 10 years as director of the Personnel Affairs Division. "When you look at his (the King's) sense of duty towards the people, the Royal Family's sense of duty, they have been working very, very hard.

"And the duty that they have is ingrained," she said.

M.R. Buttri, who is the wife of government spokesman Michai Wirawaithaya, joined the Royal Household 15 years ago to set up and head the Information Division.

She now serves as head of the Personnel Affairs Division of the Royal Palace which serves His Majesty directly, handling His Majesty's daily schedule, briefing His Majesty relating to matters outside the Palace, taking care of the numerous Royal projects and other duties.

After speaking to foreign correspondents on what "kingship" means to Thais, M.R. Buttri was asked if it was true that there was a possibility that His Majesty would step down when he attains the age of 60.

M.R. Buttri said that last December 3 at an audience for the general public, His Majesty made a statement saying: "I am now 59 years old...but I don't feel old. When I reach the age of 60...today I will be 59 and the next day 60. Thus, within one minute it will make no difference. I am still young and I can still work."

"So to me," said M.R. Buttri, "this is an indication that His Majesty is not going to step down when he is 60."

Mammoth three-day celebrations are planned for the King's 60th birthday. A man's fifth 12-year-cycle is a particularly auspicious occasion, and for the King to celebrate his fifth 12-year-cycle is a joyous occasion.

On July 2 next year, His Majesty will have been on the throne for 42 years — the longest reigning Thai monarch.

N.V.L. COLUMN VIEWS PROBLEMS IN EDUCATIONAL SECTOR

BK071615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Aug 87

[7 August NHAN DAN column by N.V.L.: "Things That Must Be Done Immediately"]

[Text] Tens of thousands of resignation requests have been turned in by schoolteachers, citing such excuses as very difficult living conditions, meager wages, poor working conditions, and declining health conditions.

In many localities, the learning conditions of our children are very bad. Classrooms are small and have leaky roofs. Desks and chairs are in very bad shape. There is a shortage of blackboards, chalk, paper, and ink. Five or six students share one set of textbooks.

Meanwhile, many organs can afford to pay millions of dong to construct new offices and auditoriums or to import luxury cars for leading cadres. Tens of thousands of dong have been spent on festivals and receptions. A number of collectives have good profit-generating businesses. Their incomes are greater than what they are supposed to get from actual work. The amount of money each person collects at regular profit-sharing periods far exceeds what a schoolteacher gets for a whole year's work. This situation makes it necessary for us to raise our voices in the face of this unhealthy societal development.

It is generally known that we are facing many economic difficulties. Generally speaking, it is still hard for everyone to make a living. Even though the party and state have exerted much effort, they still cannot meet all the demands of the educational sector. Anyway, if the local people and administrations show due concern for the issues involved, resolutely cut unnecessary spending, and provide more funds for our schools, the situation will improve greatly.

Less than a month from now, more than 12 million general school students and nearly 500,000 schoolteachers nationwide will begin the new school year. I would like to mention the following tasks that must be carried out immediately by our localities:

It is necessary to assign cadres to directly supervise the grass-roots organizations so they can make proper preparations for the new school year. Efforts must be made to motivate various economic institutions, social organizations, parents, and other people to help the educational sector in quickly repairing classrooms and teachers' living compounds. It is necessary to provide students and teachers with sufficient desks and chairs and other things they may need. Let the educational sector work closely and intensively with the organs concerned in publishing and distributing textbooks and in providing enough learning materials for our schools from the very beginning of the new school year. Concrete measures should be taken to care for the contingent of school teachers so it can remain constantly strong and firm. Highly qualified, diligent teachers should be commended and treated fairly. Concrete assistance must be provided for the families of teachers who face too many difficulties in their livelihood.

It is also my hope that the party committee echelons and local administrations will make the above-mentioned tasks part of their regular programs of action.

It is necessary to avoid the practice of leaving everything that has to do with education to the educational sector or the tendency to show some concern for education-related issues just on the occasion of the beginning of the school year, 20 November. [as heard]

Concern for education constitutes one of the demands set forth by the party because there is always a need to combine our economic development projects with the implementation of our social tasks.

The 1987-88 school year will be the first under the implementation of the resolution of the sixth party congress. It is everyone's hope that this forthcoming school year will bring many new changes for the educational sector.

RESPONSES, MEASURES IN WAKE OF N.V.L. COLUMN CONTINUE

Army Journal Editorial

BK100949 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 9 Aug 87

[August 1987 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial: "Response to Things That Must Be Done Immediately"]

[Text] For many days now in all sectors and localities throughout the country and among the people as well as in the Army, a new revolutionary momentum has been being generated to respond to the "Things That Must Be Done Immediately" column recently introduced by Comrade N.V.L. in the paper NHAN DAN -- the central press organ of the CPV.

Although still in the initial stage, the movement shows fine promise and prospects for development. It reflects a pressing demand of the people's lives and meets an earnest aspiration of a large section of cadres and people.

The abbreviation "N.V.L." also stands for speaking and acting in accordance with a new leadership and work attitude and the principle already pointed out by Uncle Ho that theory must be accompanied by practice.

This is also a manifestation of the move to renovate thinking and work attitudes in accordance with the spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress.

The response to N.V.L.'s column is positive, popular, enthusiastic, and ever stronger. Indications of negative response have, however, also been noted. This is natural, as it reflects the tough struggle between the new and the old, between the progressive and the backward, between creative dynamism and sluggish conservatism, especially when it is associated with those people who are heavily preoccupied with individualism and conservatism and who refuse to repent.

As our Army is part of the people, we can find in it a reflection of the economic and political conditions facing the entire society and country. Our Army also has numerous things to be done immediately and many negative phenomena to be resolved fairly and publicly, not only in the logistical-economic domain but also in the fields of political indoctrination, ideological leadership, military training, troop recruitment, and cadre assignment.

It is necessary to develop the revolutionary character and the fine traditions of Uncle Ho's soldiers and care for the material and spiritual life of combatants and cadres, especially those belonging to units stationed on the frontline, in remote areas, at the frontier, on offshore islands, or on our friendly countries' battlefields. We must improve the quality and the fighting strength of troops, heighten their vigilance, make them combat ready, build the quality of party cadres and members and improve their knowledge, and strive to overcome all negative phenomena.

No units, no organs, and no fields of activity can say that they do not have anything to be done immediately in accordance with the renovative spirit of the Sixth CPV Congress -- that is, renovating thinking, renovating organizational and cadre affairs, and renovating work attitudes. Of course in responding to the column Things That Must Be Done Immediately, we should not stop with antinegativism. Instead, we must go beyond uncovering and resolving satisfactorily what has happened. Antinegativism itself bears the connotation of building positiveness and this must be linked with the upholding of positiveness. More importantly, this will help restore and build a new leadership attitude. The leadership attitude must first be demonstrated through one's thoughts and qualities. It is also a matter of capabilities, skills, and behavior.

In responding to things that must be done immediately, unit leaders must look squarely at themselves without fear of being personally involved, without fearing repercussions, and without fearing that the achievements and prestige of their own units will be affected. They must truly learn by heart the lesson of regarding the people as a base, staying close to their subordinates, listening to the opinions of many people, and adopting an objective, scientific, fair, and reasonable attitude in studying and dealing with things. This must be linked with all general activities aimed at developing the movement comprehensively.

What is important for responsible cadres is to find out and resolve those things which should be done immediately and which will have a great effect in causing their units to advance within a given period of time.

Training Bloc Holds Conference

BK071450 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Aug 87

[Text] On 31 July 1987, the standing committee of the party committee of the central training and propaganda agencies block held a conference of the various party committee secretaries and deputy secretaries of ministerial agencies, commissions, and general departments in the central training and propaganda bloc to discuss things to be done immediately in the various agencies of the bloc.

The conferees listened to the standing committee echelon which pointed out major outstanding issues in each party organization and each sector when implementing Directive No 79 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, as well as recently discovered problems.

After discussion, the conferees unanimously agreed that the party committees of the bloc agencies are dutybound to cooperate with the various sector chiefs in reexamining the reported cases and in formulating urgent plans to definitively settle them with regard to those cases reported by the press and radios which involve a sector in the bloc, the party committee and chief of that sector will scrupulously examine and deal with the cases, and must necessarily provide an answer publicly on the press and radio as soon as possible.

The party committees of agencies and the bloc as a whole must promptly settle complaints and letters of denunciation by party members and the masses which involve the cadres and party members of agencies placed under the managerial control of the bloc's party committee.

During August, the standing committee of the bloc party committee will work in turn with the standing committees of various agencies' party committees in the bloc in order to promptly listen to reports on the situation and provide specific guidance for the implementation of plans concerning the things that must be done immediately in each agency.

Ha Nam Ninh Settles Cases

BK081506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Text] During the past 2 months or more, in response to the column, Things That Must Be Done Immediately, Ha Nam Ninh Province has settled 19 cases reported by the central press and dozens of cases reported in the provincial press and radio. The provincial party committee has also received 600 more letters denouncing various agencies and cadres for violating economic management policies.

With respect to the cases denounced by the people, especially those reported by the radio, the provincial party committee has decided that the party development sections and the branches in the internal affairs group should coordinate with each other to examine, conclude, and promptly and sternly deal with the cases.

Regarding those miscreant cadres and youth union members, disciplinary action should be taken to set an example for the masses. The provincial party committee's standing body should provide guidance for the training of inspection cadres from the provincial down to grass-roots levels to help all party committee echelons promptly implement the party control task.

The mass information agencies such as the press and radios in all towns and districts should carry the series Things That Must Be Done Immediately to promptly encourage and motivate advanced models and praise the examples of good men and good deeds while at the same time criticizing negativism in social life.

The provincial party committee's standing body has also used the provincial press and radios to report on the people's letters of denunciation after having carefully verifying them to ensure their accuracy. It has directed all echelons, sectors, and mass organizations, especially unit commanders, to effectively act upon the things that must be done immediately in each sector and each unit.

Binh Tri Thien Police Respond

BK090402 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Aug 87

[Text] Responding to the N.V.L. articles on Things That Must Be Done Immediately, the Binh Tri Thien people's police force is integrating efforts to satisfactorily carry out the four main tasks. Various units have set up timetable for carrying out things that must be done immediately on a weekly and monthly basis. They are striving to promptly settle various criminal and negative cases and clear letters of complaint and denunciation lodged by the people.

Officers and personnel of the people's police force have strictly implemented the system of wearing their unit numbers and maintaining 24-hour duty. They have promptly resolved various requests made by the people, especially in providing safety for households, communications, and transportation, while strengthening fire prevention measures and maintaining public order. They have resolutely opposed such bad practices as abuse of authority and creating inconvenience to the people.

Leaders of the provincial, city, and district police as well as heads of people's police posts in various areas have set up timetables for meeting with the people on a daily periodic basis. They have strived to resolve problems raised by the people within 15 days at the most. They have also promptly examined, investigated, and dealt with officers and personnel involved in negative cases raised by newspapers or radio stations or through criticism by the people. They satisfactorily conducted criticism and self-criticism and publicly reported on results of their tasks.

During the past 2 months, the Binh Tri Thien people's police force took disciplinary action against 14 officers and personnel who violated rules and regulations and fired three deputy heads of subward police posts.

During the past 6 months, the provincial police force has conducted 59 investigations at various units, gradually regulated the system of detention and viewed various pieces of material evidence. They examined 247 cases of violations detected by the people, took disciplinary action against 63 police officers and personnel, and discharged 15 of them.

HANOI SECURITY FORCE DISCIPLINES PERSONNEL

BK101323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Aug 87

[Text] The paper HANOI MOI on 9 August carried the following comments by the head of the Phuc Tho District public security unit, Hanoi:

HANOI MOI on 15 July reported that the Hanoi public security force took serious action against a number of officers and personnel who violated state law and policy, including officers of Phuc Tho District who arrested, tortured, and forced two innocent civilians to confess. Our public security unit, guided by the district party committee, has conducted strict self-criticism and noted the following shortcomings:

In April 1987, our unit, although it had conducted insufficient investigation and used false testimony given by some persons, hastily issued a warrant of arrest for Le Tat Lien and Le Tat Cuong, residing in Trung Xuan Cham village. The evidence was not sufficient to prove them guilty. During their detention, two security officers, namely, Nguyen Tien Tien and Nguyen The Hanh, used torture to force brothers Lien and Cuong to confess, thereby causing bad feelings among the people in the district and adjacent localities. We contended that this was a very serious case of unjustly arresting and beating innocent people, violating the state law, and paying insufficient attention to the personality of the people's public security officers.

Realizing our erroneous act, our management committee promptly released brothers Lien and Cuong and dealt seriously with the officers and personnel involved in this case as follows: It discharged Comrade Pham Duc Thu, deputy head of the district public security unit, and expelled him from party membership on the grounds that he hastily issued a warrant of arrest for brothers Lien and Cuong; discharged and expelled from party membership Nguyen Tien Tien and Nguyen The Hanh, who used torture to force Lien and Cuong to confess; and took disciplinary action against four other personnel involved in this case.

Our management committee has carefully reviewed our tasks and formulated urgent measures to educate our officers and personnel to improve their work method in accordance with the Constitution and state law.

WARNING ISSUED ON INSECT INFESTATION IN NORTH

BK100851 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Aug 87

[Text] According to a forecast by the vegetation protection department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, in the days ahead in the north ground beetles will continue to spread in Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa Provinces, thus causing heavy damage to summer-fall rice that is in the growing stage. Meanwhile, stem borer flies will continue to develop and cotton leaf rollers will cause limited but serious harm to early 10th-month rice and the main plantings of rice in some localities.

In the south, stem borers, brown planthoppers, rice planthoppers, and nigrospora arylae will continue to ravage the early plantings of rice, rice armyworms and leaf folders will continue to cause harm to the late plantings of rice, and rice bugs will cause damage to rice plants in a number of localities in Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh Provinces.

All localities -- especially those in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh, and Ha Son Binh Provinces -- should closely observe the development of insects and blight while adopting effective measures and using nets and lamps to destroy ground beetles before rice reaches its growing stage. Along with adopting manual measures, they should spray insecticide wherever necessary.

'UNUSUAL WEATHER' DAMAGING RICE CROP IN NORTH

OW091719 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT 9 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- The unusual weather since the beginning of this year has had serious effects on the recent winter crop, which is the main rice crop in the northern part of Vietnam. From January to July, rainfall was very scarce. Many heat spells occurred in March, May, June and July, and rainfall averaged less than 800 millimetres, that is, only half of the average in normal years. The prolonged dryness also adversely affected the summer-autumn rice crop and the current preparations for the winter crop, the sowing of which has so far been achieved by only a half compared with the plan. According to the weather bureau, the Red River delta and central Vietnam coastal provinces are likely to be visited by serious floods in the rainy season. Since mid-July, there has been some rainfalls which, however, was unevenly distributed. Urgent measures are being taken to repair and strengthen the dykes in the vital areas of the Red River basin in anticipation of early floods.

The situation is better in southern provinces where rainfall has been more evenly distributed. The summer-autumn crop, which is the main in the south, promises a good harvest.

RADIO DISCUSSES DROUGHT MEASURES IN THAI BINH

BK081102 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Aug 87

[Text] According to a report from a Thai Binh provincial radio correspondent, as of 6 August 35,000 hectares of ricefields in the province have been affected by drought, including 15,000 hectares where soil has become completely fissured. In addition to the drought-affected area, some 25,000 hectares in the province are being damaged by insects.

The provincial people's committee has reserved 7,000 kilowatts of electricity for fighting drought. Cooperatives in the province have launched a campaign to kill insects and to promptly save those areas heavily affected by insects. In Thai Thuy, Kien Xuong, Tien Hai, Vu Thu, and Hung Ha districts, electricity has been reserved 24 hours a day for running electric pumps, and oil have been procured to run oil-driven pumps to fight drought.

WESTERN, OVERSEAS VIETNAMESE TOURISTS WELCOMED

OW101657 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 10 Aug 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 10 -- Recently agreements have been signed between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to organize tours involving the three countries in response to the wishes of European tourists, and the first groups of tourists organized by the West German Hansa Tourist Company have flown from Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam) to Phnom Penh (Kampuchea).

Although Vietnam tourism was founded as early as 1960, the prolonged state of war has prevented the country from expanding its tourist industry.

By now Vietnam tourism has established relations with more than 70 tourist agencies all over the world. Vietnam is located in the central part of Southeast Asia and serves as a bridge linking the continent to the archipelagoes in the East Sea. It lies on the international sea lanes connecting the Indian Ocean to the northern Pacific, and the Indochinese peninsula to Oceania.

Vietnam has an area of over 330,000 square kilometres, three-fourths of which is mountainous and forested. Many places in the country are ideal for tourist activities. Tourists visit Vietnam any time of the year. Average temperatures vary between 22 and 28 degrees celsius. Being situated in the tropics the country has plenty of sunshine all the year round. They are fascinated by many beaches and small bays dotted with little islands along the 3,260-km sea-coast. In the book "Wonders of the World" published in Paris in 1950, Vietnam's Ha Long Bay and Nguyen royal buildings (palaces, mausoleums, temples...) in Hue are listed. Beautiful landscapes characterize its mountain resorts at Tam Dao, Sapa, Da Lat and other places.

You can choose any one of the 16 programmes of visits in Vietnam available at international tourist companies. Along the length of the country there are 10 major tourist centres: Hanoi, Ha Long, Haiphong, Hue, Danang, Nha Trang, Vung Tau-Con Dao, Can Tho, Ho Chi Minh City [numbering as received.]

Over the last few years, Vietnam tourism has arranged tours for many visitors' groups from the U.S.S.R., Poland, the G.D.R., Czechoslovakia, France, the U.S.A., Denmark, Sweden, Italy, and the F.R.G. Necessary preparations are being made to receive ever more tourists and provide them with ever better services. Visa formalities for tourists have been simplified. Overseas Vietnamese now have very favourable conditions to visit their native country.

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